

| Project Title   | Funding     | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution  |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| Neurobiology of Aggression Co-morbidity in Mouse Model of Idic15 Autism                           | \$217,500   | Q2.S.E                   | BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER                   |
| Neurobiological Mechanism of 15q11-13 Duplication Autism Spectrum Disorder                        | \$376,818   | Q2.S.D                   | BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER                   |
| TMLHE deficiency and a carnitine hypothesis for autism  | \$0         | Q2.S.D                   | Baylor College of Medicine                             |
| Engrailed targets and the control of synaptic circuits in Drosophila                              | \$371,250   | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO MED SCIENCES                 |
| Autism phenotypes in Tuberous Sclerosis: Risk factors, features & architecture                    | \$149,044   | Q2.S.D                   | King's College London                                  |
| Genetic and Developmental Analyses of Fragile X Mental Retardation Protein                        | \$394,554   | Q2.S.D                   | Vanderbilt University                                  |
| Caspr2 as an autism candidate gene: a proteomic approach to function & structure.                 | \$318,000   | Q2.Other                 | RBHS-ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL                |
| Tet-mediated Epigenetic Modulation in Autism  | \$684,145   | Q2.S.D                   | Emory University                                       |
| Analysis of autism linked genes in C. elegans   | \$62,500    | Q2.Other                 | Massachusetts General Hospital                         |
| Revealing protein synthesis defects in Fragile X Syndrome with new chemical tools                 | \$347,427   | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                                    |
| Functional and anatomical recovery of synaptic deficits in a mouse model of Angelman Syndrome     | \$0         | Q2.S.D                   | University of North Carolina                           |
| Elucidating the Function of Class 4 Semaphorins in GABAergic Synapse Formation                    | \$333,553   | Q2.Other                 | BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY                                    |
| MeCP2 Modulation of BDNF Signaling: Shared Mechanisms of Rett and Autism                          | \$371,057   | Q2.S.D                   | UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM                    |
| Met Signaling in Neural Development and Circuitry Formation                                       | \$238,640   | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA                                  |
| Protein Interaction Network Analysis to Test the Synaptic Hypothesis of Autism                    | \$90,000    | Q2.Other                 | MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER                                  |
| Autism and the insula: Genomic and neural circuits  | \$0         | Q2.Other                 | California Institute of Technology                     |
| Neural Correlates of the Y Chromosome in Autism: XYY Syndrome as a Genetic Model                  | \$290,609   | Q2.S.D                   | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia                    |
| A cerebellar mutant for investigating mechanisms of autism in Tuberous Sclerosis                  | \$149,937   | Q2.S.D                   | Boston Children's Hospital                             |
| Dysregulation of Protein Synthesis in Fragile X Syndrome  | \$1,060,826 | Q2.S.D                   | National Institutes of Health                          |
| Function of Neurexins   | \$488,615   | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                                    |
| Aberrant synaptic form and function due to TSC-mTOR-related mutation in autism spectrum disorders | \$0         | Q2.S.D                   | Columbia University                                    |
| Presynaptic Fragile X Proteins  | \$249,000   | Q2.S.D                   | DREXEL UNIVERSITY                                      |
| Genetic studies of autism-related Drosophila neurexin and neuroligin                              | \$0         | Q2.Other                 | University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio |
| Dissecting Epistasis and Pleiotropy in Autism towards Personalized Medicine                       | \$83,334    | Q2.S.G                   | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO                |
| Dynamic regulation of Shank3 and ASD  | \$616,945   | Q2.Other                 | Johns Hopkins University                               |

| Project Title   | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution   |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Modeling multiple heterozygous genetic lesions in autism using <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>   | \$202,745 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles   |
| Allelic Choice in Rett Syndrome   | \$390,481 | Q2.S.D                   | WINIFRED MASTERTON BURKE MED RES INST   |
| Activity-dependent phosphorylation of MeCP2   | \$177,055 | Q2.S.D                   | HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL  |
| Inhibitory mechanisms for sensory map plasticity in cerebral cortex.                            | \$323,873 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Berkeley  |
| Functional analysis of EPHB2 mutations in autism - Project 1                                    | \$90,616  | Q2.Other                 | Yale University   |
| Dysregulation of mTOR Signaling in Fragile X Syndrome   | \$487,251 | Q2.S.D                   | ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE   |
| Bi-directional regulation of Ube3a stability by cyclic AMP-dependent kinase                     | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | University of North Carolina  |
| Role of CNTNAP2 in neuronal structural development and synaptic transmission                    | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University   |
| Biology of Non-Coding RNAs Associated with Psychiatric Disorders                                | \$415,143 | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA   |
| Identification of genetic pathways that regulate neuronal circuits in <i>C. elegans</i>         | \$51,530  | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO  |
| The role of the GRIP protein complex in AMPA receptor trafficking and autism spectrum disorders | \$45,000  | Q2.Other                 | Johns Hopkins University  |
| DISRUPTION OF TROPHIC INHIBITORY SIGNALING IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS                         | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY   |
| The role of the new mTOR complex, mTORC2, in autism spectrum disorders                          | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Baylor College of Medicine  |
| Functional analysis of EPHB2 mutations in autism  | \$124,950 | Q2.Other                 | MCLEAN HOSPITAL   |
| RNA dysregulation in autism   | \$250,000 | Q2.Other                 | Rockefeller University  |
| Understanding the Role of Epac2 in Cognitive Function   | \$47,676  | Q2.Other                 | NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY   |
| Dual modulators of GABA-A and Alpha7 nicotinic receptors for treating autism                    | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Irvine  |
| Multigenic basis for autism linked to 22q13 chromosomal region                                  | \$249,999 | Q2.S.D                   | Hunter College of the City University of New York (CUNY) jointly with Research Foundation of CUNY |
| High metabolic demand of fast-spiking cortical interneurons underlying the etiology of autism   | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Weill Cornell Medical College   |
| Connections between autism, serotonin and hedgehog signaling                                    | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Medical Research Council-National Institute for Medical Research                                  |
| Semaphorin4D and PlexinB1 mediate GABAergic synapse development in mammalian CNS                | \$14,920  | Q2.Other                 | BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY   |
| Novel candidate mechanisms of fragile X syndrome  | \$248,873 | Q2.S.D                   | UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  |
| Dendritic 'translatome' in fragile X syndrome and autism  | \$60,000  | Q2.S.D                   | University of Michigan  |
| Physiological studies in a human stem cell model of 15q duplication syndrome                    | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | University of Connecticut   |

| Project Title  | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution                                     |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Genetic model to study the ASD-associated gene A2BP1 and its target PAC1                       | \$62,500  | Q2.Other                 | Weizmann Institute of Science                   |
| Studying Rett and Fragile X syndrome in human ES cells using TALEN technology                  | \$30,000  | Q2.S.D                   | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research     |
| Probing synaptic receptor composition in mouse models of autism                                | \$249,994 | Q2.S.D                   | Boston Children's Hospital                      |
| Shank3 in Synaptic Function and Autism   | \$401,250 | Q2.Other                 | MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY           |
| Interneuron subtype-specific malfunction in autism spectrum disorders                          | \$240,000 | Q2.Other                 | New York University                             |
| BDNF and the Restoration of Synaptic Plasticity in Fragile X and Autism                        | \$453,289 | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Irvine                |
| A functional genomic analysis of the cerebral cortex   | \$142,273 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles           |
| Neurotrophic Factor Regulation of Gene Expression  | \$615,631 | Q2.S.D                   | HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL                          |
| The role of UBE3A in autism  | \$125,001 | Q2.S.D                   | Harvard Medical School                          |
| Molecular signatures of autism genes and the 16p11.2 deletion                                  | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Massachusetts General Hospital                  |
| Role of MEF2 and neural activity in cortical synaptic weakening and elimination                | \$387,160 | Q2.S.D                   | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER                  |
| Mechanisms of mGluR5 function and dysfunction in mouse autism models                           | \$405,319 | Q2.S.D                   | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER                  |
| Mechanisms of synapse elimination by autism-linked genes                                       | \$150,000 | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Protein network of high risk copy number variants for psychiatric disorders                    | \$227,135 | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO              |
| Analysis of Shank3 Complete and Temporal and Spatial Specific Knockout Mice                    | \$425,202 | Q2.Other                 | Duke University                                 |
| Engrailed genes and cerebellum morphology, spatial gene expression and circuitry               | \$657,501 | Q2.S.G                   | SLOAN-KETTERING INST CAN RESEARCH               |
| Dysregulated Translation and Synaptic Dysfunction in Medium Spiny Neurons of Autism Model Mice | \$66,667  | Q2.Other                 | New York University                             |
| THE ROLE OF MECP2 IN RETT SYNDROME   | \$100,000 | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Davis                 |
| THE ROLE OF MECP2 IN RETT SYNDROME   | \$353,130 | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Davis                 |
| Mechanisms of Autonomic Brainstem Development  | \$243,000 | Q2.Other                 | Children's Hospital Los Angeles                 |
| Function and Structure Adaptations in Forebrain Development                                    | \$662,342 | Q2.Other                 | Children's Hospital Los Angeles                 |
| A Family-Genetic Study of Autism and Fragile X Syndrome  | \$632,570 | Q2.S.D                   | NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY                         |
| Role of endosomal NHE6 in brain connectivity and autism  | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Brown University                                |
|  |           |                          |   |

| Project Title   | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution                                 |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Project 4: Calcium Signaling Defects in Autism (Pessah/Lein)                            | \$107,377 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Davis             |
| Neurologin, oxidative stress and autism   | \$75,000  | Q2.Other                 | Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation        |
| The Impact of Pten Signaling on Neuronal Form and Function                              | \$405,000 | Q2.Other                 | DARTMOUTH COLLEGE                           |
| A novel transplantation assay to study human PTEN ASD alleles in GABAergic interneurons | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Francisco     |
| Molecular mechanisms of the synaptic organizer alpha-neurexin                           | \$388,750 | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BR GALVESTON    |
| Impact of SynGAP1 Mutations on Synapse Maturation and Cognitive Development             | \$614,568 | Q2.Other                 | SCRIPPS FLORIDA                             |
| Cortactin and Spine Dysfunction in Fragile X  | \$33,319  | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Irvine            |
| Molecular Dissection of Calmodulin Domain Functions                                     | \$321,473 | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF IOWA                          |
| Motor cortex plasticity in MeCP2 duplication syndrome                                   | \$62,500  | Q2.S.D                   | Baylor College of Medicine                  |
| Why are autistic females rare and severe? An approach to autism gene identification.    | \$0       | Q2.S.B                   | Johns Hopkins University                    |
| The Striatal Circuitry Underlying Autistic-Like Behaviors                               | \$32,419  | Q2.Other                 | Duke University                             |
| Modulation of RhoA Signaling by the mRNA Binding Protein hnRNPQ1                        | \$31,356  | Q2.Other                 | Emory University                            |
| Translational Regulation of Adult Neural Stem Cells                                     | \$372,621 | Q2.S.D                   | University of Wisconsin                     |
| Imaging of protein synthesis and ubiquitination in fragile x syndrome                   | \$234,000 | Q2.S.D                   | Emory University                            |
| Targeting the PI3K Enhancer PIKE to Reverse FXS-associated Phenotypes                   | \$206,000 | Q2.S.D                   | Emory University                            |
| Next Generation Gene Discovery in Familial Autism                                       | \$653,540 | Q3.L.B                   | University of Washington                    |
| Using fruit flies to map the network of autism-associated genes                         | \$62,498  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Diego         |
| HIGH THROUGHPUT SCREEN FOR SMALL MOLECULE PROBES FOR NEURAL NETWORK DEVELOPMENT         | \$405,000 | Q2.Other                 | Johns Hopkins University                    |
| Genetically defined stem cell models of Rett and fragile X syndrome                     | \$175,000 | Q2.S.D                   | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research |
| TrkB agonist therapy for sensorimotor dysfunction in Rett syndrome                      | \$147,806 | Q2.S.D                   | Case Western Reserve University             |
| Monoallelic expression in neurons derived from induced pluripotent stem cells           | \$414,150 | Q2.Other                 | ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE         |
| Neurobiology of RAI1, the causal gene for Smith-Magenis syndrome                        | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                         |
| Mesocorticolimbic dopamine circuitry in mouse models of autism                          | \$174,944 | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                         |

| Project Title  | Funding     | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution                                    |
|--|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| Frontostriatal Synaptic Dysfunction in a Model of Autism   | \$55,094    | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                            |
| Phagocytosis is misregulated in a Drosophila model of Fragile X syndrome   | \$27,349    | Q2.S.D                   | Columbia University                            |
| Modeling Pitt-Hopkins Syndrome, an Autism Spectrum Disorder, in Transgenic Mice Harboring a Pathogenic Dominant Negative Mutation in TCF4  | \$30,000    | Q2.S.D                   | University of North Carolina                   |
| New Models For Astrocyte Function in Genetic Mouse Models of Autism Spectrum Diso  | \$396,250   | Q2.S.D                   | CLEVELAND CLINIC LERNER COM-CWRU               |
| Mechanisms Underlying the Cerebellar Contribution to Autism in Mouse Models of Tu  | \$190,458   | Q2.S.D                   | CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL CORPORATION                |
| MRI Biomarkers of Patients with Tuberous Sclerosis Complex and Autism  | \$716,468   | Q2.S.D                   | CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL CORPORATION                |
| Phenotypic Characterization of MECP2 Mice  | \$66,830    | Q2.S.D                   | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia            |
| Signaling mechanisms in cerebellar development and function  | \$494,324   | Q2.Other                 | Vanderbilt University                          |
| Interrogating Synaptic Transmission in Human Neurons   | \$0         | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                            |
| Corticogenesis and Autism Spectrum Disorders: New Hypotheses on Transcriptional Regulation of Embryonic Neurogenesis by FGFs from In Vivo Studies and RNA-sequencing Analysis of Mouse Brain | \$0         | Q2.Other                 | Yale University                                |
| Functional Genomics of Human Brain Development   | \$1,338,015 | Q2.Other                 | Yale University                                |
| Neural Correlates of the Y Chromosome in Autism: XYY Syndrome as a Genetic Model   | \$153,479   | Q2.S.D                   | Nemours Children's Health System, Jacksonville |
| A Novel Glial Specific Isoform of Cdkl5: Implications for the Pathology of Autism in Rett Syndrome   | \$0         | Q2.S.D                   | University of Nebraska                         |
| Fragile X syndrome target analysis and its contribution to autism  | \$249,272   | Q2.S.D                   | Vanderbilt University                          |
| Wnt modulation as a treatment for Autism Spectrum Disorders  | \$222,318   | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF IOWA                             |
| Foxp2 regulation of sex specific transcriptional pathways and brain development  | \$88,128    | Q2.S.B                   | University of Maryland                         |
| Role of GABA interneurons in a genetic model of autism   | \$187,455   | Q2.S.D                   | Yale University                                |
| mTOR modulation of myelination   | \$179,659   | Q2.S.D                   | Vanderbilt University                          |
| Dissecting neural mechanisms integrating multiple inputs in C. elegans   | \$453,240   | Q2.Other                 | SALK INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES          |
| Role of Neurexin in Synapse Formation and Maintenance  | \$56,978    | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                            |
| Beta-catenin signaling in autism spectrum disorders  | \$0         | Q2.S.G                   | University of Illinois at Chicago              |
| A Novel Essential Gene for Human Cognitive Function  | \$35,030    | Q2.S.D                   | HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL                         |
| Investigating the Role of RBFOX1 in Autism Etiology  | \$30,000    | Q2.Other                 | University of Miami                            |
|  |             |                          |  |

| Project Title   | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution                                   |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Mouse Model of Dup15q Syndrome  | \$670     | Q2.S.D                   | Texas AgriLife Research                       |
| Translation, Synchrony, and Cognition   | \$376,430 | Q2.S.D                   | New York University                           |
| Optogenetic treatment of social behavior in autism  | \$385,000 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles         |
| Analysis of MEF2 in Cortical Connectivity and Autism-Associated Behaviors                   | \$53,282  | Q2.S.D                   | MCLEAN HOSPITAL                               |
| Perturbation of Excitatory Synapse Formation in Autism Spectrum Disorders                   | \$30,000  | Q2.Other                 | Max Planck Florida Institute for Neuroscience |
| Disruption of Reelin biosynthesis by de novo missense mutations found in aut                | \$33,059  | Q2.Other                 | UPSTATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY                    |
| A Role for Cytoplasmic Rbfox1/A2BP1 in Autism   | \$30,000  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles         |
| Using Drosophila to Characterize the Molecular Pathogenesis of Autism                       | \$195,000 | Q2.Other                 | MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY         |
| Cytoplasmic Functions of Rbfox1, a Candidate Autism Gene                                    | \$192,500 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles         |
| a-Actinin Regulates Postsynaptic AMPAR Targeting by Anchoring PSD-95                        | \$30,000  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Davis               |
| Role of LIN28/let-7 axis in autism  | \$125,000 | Q2.Other                 | Johns Hopkins University                      |
| Molecular mechanisms of electrical synapse formation in vivo                                | \$90,000  | Q2.Other                 | FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER        |
| Investigating role of neurexin-1 mutation in autism using human induced neurons             | \$53,282  | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                           |
| Role of UBE3A in the Central Nervous System   | \$321,269 | Q2.S.D                   | University of North Carolina                  |
| Impact of NR2B mutations on NMDA receptors and synapse formation                            | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Case Western Reserve University               |
| Sex-Specific Gene-Environment Interactions Underlying ASD                                   | \$0       | Q2.S.B                   | Rockefeller University                        |
| Pathogenic roles of paternal-age-associated mutations in autism                             | \$125,000 | Q2.Other                 | Weill Cornell Medical College                 |
| Restoring cortical plasticity in a Rett mouse model   | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                           |
| Cortical inhibition and disrupted vocal perception in MeCP2 +/- mice                        | \$81,970  | Q2.S.D                   | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory                 |
| CNTNAP2 regulates production, migration and organization of cortical neurons                | \$124,996 | Q2.Other                 | Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center        |
| Autism Linked LRRTM4-Heparan Sulphate Proteoglycan Complex Functions in Synapse Development | \$30,000  | Q2.S.G                   | University of British Columbia                |
| Matrix metalloproteinases expression in autism spectrum disorders                           | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of Naples                          |
| MicroRNAs in Synaptic Plasticity and Behaviors Relevant to Autism                           | \$131,220 | Q2.S.D                   | Massachusetts General Hospital                |
|   |           |                          |   |

| Project Title  | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution                                   |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Translational dysregulation in autism pathogenesis and therapy   | \$125,000 | Q2.S.D                   | Massachusetts General Hospital                |
| Bidirectional Tyrosine Kinase Signaling  | \$614,042 | Q2.Other                 | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER                |
| The PI3K Catalytic Subunit p110delta as Biomarker and Therapeutic Target in Autism and Schizophrenia                                 | \$15,000  | Q2.Other                 | Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center |
| Dissecting Reciprocal CNVs Associated With Autism  | \$30,000  | Q2.Other                 | Duke University                               |
| UBR7 is a novel chromatin directed E3 ubiquitin ligase   | \$194,545 | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA                        |
| Role of Draxin in Forebrain Connectivity and Complex Behaviors   | \$216,128 | Q2.Other                 | WADSWORTH CENTER                              |
| The Elongation Hypothesis of Autism  | \$752,400 | Q2.Other                 | University of North Carolina                  |
| The Role of Glia in Fragile X Syndrome   | \$60,000  | Q2.S.D                   | Johns Hopkins University                      |
| Role of autism-associated chromatin remodeler Brg1 in neuronal development   | \$238,500 | Q2.Other                 | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER                |
| MAGEL2, a candidate gene for autism and Prader-Willi syndrome  | \$52,224  | Q2.S.D                   | University of Alberta                         |
| Variation in Neuroligin Concentration and Presynaptic Functional Development   | \$196,979 | Q2.Other                 | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO       |
| A Novel GABA Signalling Pathway in the CNS   | \$25,000  | Q2.Other                 | MCLEAN HOSPITAL                               |
| Dysregulation of Mdm2-mediated p53 ubiquitination in autism mouse models   | \$60,000  | Q2.S.D                   | University of Illinois at Chicago             |
| Probing the Molecular Mechanisms Underlying Autism: Examination of Dysregulated Protein Synthesis                                    | \$51,400  | Q2.S.D                   | National Institutes of Health                 |
| Striatal Specific Alterations in Translation, Synaptic Function, and Behavior in   | \$81,581  | Q2.Other                 | New York University                           |
| TSC/mTOR Signaling in Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis: Impact on Treatment and Behavioral Models of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Mice | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles         |
| Sexually dimorphic gene-expression and regulation to evaluate ASD sex bias   | \$62,500  | Q2.S.B                   | University of California, San Francisco       |
| Undergraduate Research Award   | \$3,000   | Q2.S.G                   | Harvard University                            |
| Undergraduate Research Award   | \$3,000   | Q2.S.G                   | Rutgers University                            |
| The Interplay Between Human Astrocytes and Neurons in Psychiatric Disorders  | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Diego           |
| Modeling Microglial Involvement in Autism Spectrum Disorders, with Human Neuro-glial Co-cultures                                     | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research   |
| Mechanisms and Rescue of Neural Circuit Dysfunction in Mecp2 Mutant Mice   | \$92,578  | Q2.S.D                   | BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE                    |
| Timed mRNA translation events in neocortical development and neurodevelopmental disorders  | \$39,276  | Q2.Other                 | RBHS-ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL       |
|  |           |                          |   |

| Project Title  | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution   |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Identification and validation of genetic variants which cause the Autism Macrocephaly subphenotype | \$29,500  | Q2.S.G                   | University of California, Los Angeles                                     |
| Molecular control of prefrontal cortical circuitry in autism                                       | \$254,250 | Q2.Other                 | ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI                                   |
| Regulation of cortical circuits by tsc1 in GABAergic interneurons                                  | \$59,113  | Q2.S.B                   | Yale University   |
| Functional analysis of Neuroligin-Neurexin interactions in synaptic transmission                   | \$336,875 | Q2.Other                 | University of Massachusetts, Worcester                                    |
| Dissecting the 16p11.2 CNV endophenotype in induced pluripotent stem cells                         | \$51,400  | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, San Francisco                                   |
| Investigating the role of Tsc1 in neocortical circuit assembly                                     | \$47,114  | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University   |
| Identification of TSC cellular phenotypes using patient-derived iPSCs                              | \$229,322 | Q2.S.D                   | Rutgers University  |
| Abnormalities in signal transduction in autism   | \$20,000  | Q2.S.A                   | New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities |
| Reducing Diversity at the Gamma Protocadherin Locus by CRISPR Targeting                            | \$275,342 | Q2.Other                 | JACKSON LABORATORY  |
| Signaling Pathways that Regulate Excitatory-inhibitory Balance                                     | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Diego                                       |
| Regulation of SK2 channels by UBE3A  | \$425,708 | Q2.Other                 | WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES                                     |
| PHENOTYPING ASTROCYTES IN HUMAN NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS                                       | \$386,750 | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University   |



